

NEW PENSION LAW.

Passed at the Recent Session of the General Assembly.

CONDITIONS TO BE FILLED.

Full Text of the Act That is of Interest to All Old Soldiers in South Carolina.

The following is the new pension law, based upon recommendations of the Confederate Veterans' association of the State. The bill was introduced by Mr. Patton of Richland at their request. The act was approved February 19th, by Governor McSweeney. It reads:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South Carolina: That the sum of at least one hundred thousand dollars shall be annually appropriated to pay the pensions provided for by this act, and in case the same, or such amount shall be appropriated shall be insufficient, then the amount so appropriated shall be distributed proportionately among those legally entitled to receive the same: Provided, That those pensioners described in subdivision (a), section 4 herein, shall have been first paid in full.

Section 2. The applicant must have been a resident of the State for two years prior to the time of the application.

Section 3. In order to obtain the benefits of this chapter the applicant unqualified by residence must also show:

(A) If a man. 1st. That he was a bona fide soldier or sailor in the service in the State or in the Confederate States in the war between the States; and 2d. That while in such service he lost a leg or arm, or received other bodily injury whereby he has become disabled; and further, that neither himself nor his wife has an income exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, nor property sufficient to produce such an income; or (b) that he has reached the age of sixty years, and that neither he nor his wife is receiving an annual income of more than five dollars from any source not possessed of property sufficient to produce such an income.

(B) If a woman. 1st. That she is the widow of a man who was a bona fide soldier or sailor in the service of the State or of the Confederate States in the war between the States; and

2d. That she has never remarried; and 3d. That either (a) she is sixty years of age, or (b) that her husband lost his life in the service of the State or of the Confederate States in the war between the States; and

4th. That she has not an income of one hundred dollars per annum nor property sufficient to produce the same.

Section 4. The persons described in the preceding sections shall be entitled to a pension under the provisions of this act, and shall be paid the amount hereinafter set forth, to wit:

(a) All soldiers and sailors who lost both arms or both legs, or sight, or who are physically helpless, the sum of eight dollars per month.

(b) All soldiers or sailors who lost one arm or leg in the said service, the sum of four dollars per month.

(c) All other persons entitled to pensions under the provisions of this act, the sum of three dollars per month: Provided, That all soldiers and sailors, now citizens of this State, who were in the service of the State or of the Confederate States in the war between the States, and who are not disabled, and who are unable to make a living, shall receive pensions as provided by this act the same as those under class "A" of this section.

Section 5. Before any soldier or sailor shall receive any payment provided in this act, he shall make an application, in writing, through the township representative, addressed to the county pension board, to be appointed as hereinafter directed for each county of the State, setting forth in detail the nature of the disabling wound, if any, the company and regiment or battalion to which he served, the time and place of receiving the wound, and showing that neither he nor his wife is in receipt of the income as hereinafter specified, and showing further, the time and place of residence within the State by the applicant. Such application shall be verified by the oath of the applicant, made before any officer in the State authorized to administer oaths, and by one or more credible witnesses, stating that they knew the applicant was a soldier or sailor or the wife of such, as the case may be, and believe the allegations made in the applications to be true: Provided, That said application shall show that the applicant is not drawing a pension in any other State.

Section 6. Such application shall be verified also by a certificate of the auditor of the county in which the applicant resides, showing amount of tax return, and that his income does not exceed the amount stated, and that he is not possessed of sufficient property to produce such income; and it shall be the duty of the auditor to furnish such certificates, if he shall find the facts, without fee or charge.

Section 7. In each county of the State the said application shall be submitted to a board composed of four ex-Confederate soldiers or sailors (to be chosen as hereinafter provided), who shall not be holders of or applicants for a pension, and a regular practicing physician to be selected by them, which said five persons shall constitute the county pension board. They shall meet on the third Monday in January of each year, and shall examine each applicant under rules and regulations prescribed by the State board of pensioners. After first being duly sworn, fairly and impartially to discharge the duties of their office, and after said oaths are duly filed in the office of the clerk of court, the said county pension board shall proceed with the discharge of the duties imposed upon them, and shall certify their approval to the State board of pensioners, giving in detail the reasons which influenced them to grant or oppose each application, accompanied by all the evidence upon which they made their decisions.

Sec. 8. Four members of said board shall constitute the quorum. A majority of the members of the board present may determine any matter presented to them, subject, however, to a right of review of the State board. As soon as such county board completes its list as above, giving the names of the pensioners, and the amounts and amounts per month to which they are entitled, they shall certify the same to the State board of pensioners, to be reviewed by them. The compensation of the members of said board shall be \$2 per day for each day's service, not exceeding, however, five days' service in any one year.

Sec. 9. The State board of pensioners shall thereupon pass upon the names contained in said lists, and shall certify to the clerk of courts of the various counties the lists of the names and amounts approved by them, and said clerks of courts shall record the same in a book, and said roll so made up shall be designated "approved pension rolls for 19--," and such persons shall constitute the pensioners entitled to receive the aid herein provided for the current year.

Sec. 10. Every application approved by the county board, with all papers upon which they act, shall be filed in the comptroller general's office by the first day of February of each year, to be by him submitted to the State board of pensioners for their review. In the examination of the applications of each person for a pension, the said board shall inquire particularly into all the facts set forth in the application, and shall have the right to examine such witnesses and to take such evidence as to determine the right of such applicant to pension, and for the purpose of this chapter the chairman of each county pension board shall have the right to administer oaths. In making their report to the State board of pensioners, they shall set forth, in concise and plain language, giving in detail (and separately) their findings upon each material allegation contained in the application.

Sec. 11. Each of the county boards shall keep a book in which they shall make a list of the applicants for pensions, setting forth the approval and disapproval, which book shall be filed in the office of the clerk of court of common pleas for each county; and the clerk shall from said book certify to the comptroller general, on or before the first day of February of each year, the number of persons who are still alive and entitled to the pension.

Sec. 12. The State board of pensioners shall have the authority, and it shall be their duty, to revise the list of pension claims allowed by each county board, and to confirm or reject any pension claim allowed by such board, as they may deem proper and right upon the facts presented by the said board, or upon such additional facts presented to them as they may be presented therewith as they may be presented to them.

Sec. 13. The county board of pensioners shall be constituted as follows: On the first Saturday in August of each year the surviving soldiers and sailors of the State or the Confederate States, in the late war between the States, in each township, shall meet at a time and place designated by the chairman of the county board, by two weeks' public notice, and having organized by electing a chairman and secretary shall elect by ballot and ex-Confederate soldier or sailor, not a holder of nor an applicant for a pension, as the representative of the veterans of said township.

The representatives so elected shall meet at the county court house, on the first Monday in September following, and having organized by electing a chairman and secretary, shall elect from their own number four, who, having selected a competent physician, and elected one of themselves as chairman, shall constitute, together with such physician, the county pension board for the year or until their successors are elected and qualified.

In those townships where the veterans failed to select a representative as hereinafter provided, the chairman of the county pension board shall appoint some person otherwise qualified as representative until such election shall be had; and in those counties where the survivors failed to organize a county board as herein provided, the State board of pensioners may appoint four ex-Confederate soldiers or sailors otherwise qualified to organize and constitute said county board.

Sec. 14. In case there shall be in any township no person qualified to be a representative, or in case the veterans may fail to select a representative, the chairman of the county pension board may appoint, some properly qualified veteran residing elsewhere in said county.

Sec. 15. The comptroller general shall be chairman of the State board of pensioners, and he with three ex-Confederate soldiers, not holders of nor applicants for pensions, to be selected by the United Confederate Veterans' association at their annual meetings, together with a competent physician to be selected by them, shall constitute the State board of pensioners. That the comptroller general shall appoint a suitable person to serve as clerk of State board of pensioners; said clerk to receive a salary of \$600 per annum for his services. In case of failure to select by the said veterans' association, the three members properly qualified shall be appointed by the governor.

The term of office of the selected member of said board shall be for one year and until their successors are elected or appointed and have qualified.

Sec. 16. The compensation of the members of the county pension boards shall be \$2 per day, not to exceed five days, and the compensation of the State board shall be \$2 per day, not to exceed five days, and the latter shall be allowed mileage at the rate of 5 cents per mile.

Sec. 17. In counties where the survivors fail or refuse to comply with the provisions hereof, the State board shall make such regulations for the distribution of the fund for such counties as they deem best.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the comptroller general to issue on the 1st Monday in April of each year to the party entitled to receive a pension hereunder his warrant for such sum as may be herein prescribed, so long as such name shall remain on the pension roll as above prescribed, or until informed

of the death or removal from the State of such pensioner: Provided, That the comptroller general shall forward the amount due the pensioners of each county to the clerk of court of the several counties of the State, to be paid out by said clerk of court without additional compensation.

Sec. 19. It shall be the duty of the comptroller general to prepare and cause to be printed forms in blank on which such applications, certificates and affidavits may be conveniently made, and he shall cause the same to be distributed in the several counties of the State in such number and such manner as in his judgment may be necessary.

Sec. 20. Whenever the name of any person who has been declared entitled to receive a pension under the laws of this State shall have been omitted, by any accident, from the proper lists, it shall be the duty of the State board of pensioners to allow, and the duty of the comptroller general to issue his warrant for the amount of the pension to which such person would have been entitled; said amount to be paid out of the next regular appropriation for pensions, after the fact of such accident shall have been determined by said State board of pensioners, and said amounts shall be paid out of said appropriation before the same shall be appropriated among the persons entitled thereto.

That sections, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, of the Revised Statutes of 1893, and all acts amendatory thereof, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 22. Until the election of the county pension board and the State board of pensioners shall be had, as provided for herein, the several pension boards as now constituted shall continue to exercise their respective functions.

THE CHICAMAUGA MONUMENT.

The Commission Meets and Calls for Designs and Proposals.

The Columbia State of Wednesday says: Things have been gotten under way for the erection of the monument and markers of the State of South Carolina on the battlefield of Chickamauga. Yesterday the commission appointed under the recent act of the general assembly met in the governor's office and took the preliminary steps toward the erection of the monuments. As a result of the action taken yesterday all the monuments must be completed by the middle of next September. This shows that the commission means to start at the work before it in a business-like manner.

All the members of the commission were present yesterday, as follows: Gov. McSweeney, Adj. Gen. Floyd, Gen. C. Irvine Walker of Charleston, Col. J. H. Wilson of Sumter and Capt. C. K. Henderson of Aiken.

The matter was thoroughly discussed. Then the board decided to advertise at once for proposals, and the following announcement embracing all details agreed upon was made:

Designs for and proposals to erect the same are desired for the following monument, to be erected for the Chickamauga battlefields:

One large monument for all the South Carolina troops engaged in the battle of Chickamauga.

Four markers, one for each; Kershaw's brigade; Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina regiments of Manigault's brigade; Twenty-fourth South Carolina regiment, Gist's brigade, and Culpepper's battery.

The dimensions of each monument shall be stated in the proposals. The monuments all to be of South Carolina granite, Winnsboro, or equally as good, and are to be erected in such positions of the battlefield as may be designated by the commission, on the foundations furnished by the park commission.

All work, except joints, to have rounded edges, and all lettering, to be in raised relief. The lettering will be designated by the commission hereafter.

The cost of the work cannot exceed \$9,000. All proposals must state in detail how the bidder proposes to execute the work.

The work, the monument and markers, must be completed by September 15th, 1900.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond for \$5,000 for the faithful performance of the contract.

Preference, where other things are equal, will be given bidders who are residents of this State.

Plans, specifications and proposals must be deposited in the adjutant general's office on or before March 20, 1900.

The commission reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Two of the members of the present commission were members of the commission appointed under the act of 1894, which body in 1895 adopted a design for the Chickamauga monument, which provided for a granite monument, surmounted by a bronze palmetto tree, with two bronze figures on the midway ledges. This monument was to be 29 feet 1 inch in height and 13 feet 8 inches by 10 feet 4 inches at the base.

Its estimated cost was \$10,850 complete, or \$9,500 without the two bronze figures surmounted by the tree. The design was a pleasing one, and gave general satisfaction.

She Was Badly Fooled.

A romance that may have tragic consequences developed at New Orleans Thursday. A man who gives several names and has told a number of conflicting stories is locked up at police headquarters.

EXTRA MONTH'S PAY

The Names of the Men Who Are Entitled to It.

ALL FROM FIRST REGIMENT.

Mr. Evans Makes an Announcement of Importance to the Men Who Holds the Extra Pay Claims.

Wednesday Mr. W. Boyd Evans, who has been to Washington in the interest of the unpaid claims of the soldiers of this State in the war with Spain, returned to the city. The following statement of the results of his trip was prepared for The State:

I have just returned from Washington, where I have been to look after the month's extra pay for the officers and men of the First South Carolina regiment, and the auditor of the war department informs me that before he can give me a settlement, I must file new papers with his department, stating certain facts and conditions that are not included in the former papers filed there, and in order that no mistake may be made, he gave me a form to use.

The auditor said if I would fill out these new forms at once, he would give me settlement for the extra pay of the men within the next 30 days, so I earnestly request the following named men who were officers and soldiers in the First South Carolina regiment to write me at once so I can send them the proper blanks to be filled out and be returned to me immediately to be filed with the proper department in Washington.

If the men will comply promptly with this request, they can get their money at once. The slips recently sent out to the men by the secretary of the treasury will amount to nothing unless they file these additional papers. If any of these men have left their homes, and their families know of their whereabouts, I would be glad to have them inform me.

The following is the list of men due the month's extra pay:

COMPANY "A."

Sergt. William Bryson, Abbeville. Sergt. William G. Moser, Abbeville. Corporal James A. Allen, Abbeville. Corporal Robert S. McCombs, Abbeville.

Corporal Alexander Bowie, Abbeville. Private William T. McDonald, Abbeville. Private J. L. Pepper, Abbeville. Private Luther H. Hester, Hester.

Private Sidney J. Kersey, Petersburg, Va. Private Samuel M. McCravy, Cross Hill.

Private J. M. Bounds, Greenville. Private John Simmons, Heardmont, Ga. Private Vernon C. Sawright, Abbeville.

Private E. T. Talley, Cold Springs. Private Green S. Tennant, Under, Ga. COMPANY "B."

First Sergt. Fred D. Marshall, Rock Hill. Sergt. Ernest L. Adams, Rock Hill. Private Cyrus M. Alexander, Charleston.

Private Marion Brubaker. Private Hanston W. Hemley, Sallisbury, N. C. Private Frances B. Jones, Rock Hill.

Private William P. Maynard, Charlotte, N. C. Private Joseph F. Qualls, Burlington, N. C.

COMPANY "C."

Sergt. Percy S. Norris, Batesburg. Sergt. B. F. Harrison, Columbia. Corporal R. F. Jackson, Columbia.

Private Theodore M. Allen, Sycamore. Private J. M. Clements, Langley. Private Daniel E. Danmore, Ruffsdale, Pa.

Private Robert Ford, Columbia. Private Charles P. Green, Laurens. Private George L. Jackson, Spartanburg.

Private Henry C. Richardson, Columbia. Private Samuel M. Burns, Columbia. Private Bud Reese, Seward, N. C.

COMPANY "D."

First Sergt. Ed. B. Ligon, Greenville. Quartermaster Sergeant Ben. H. Kendrick, Greenville.

Sergt. James E. Dial, Greenville. Corporal Tom B. Price, Greenville. Corporal William Henry Charles, Greenville.

Private James M. Griffith, Greenville. Private Whitfield A. Hayes, Pelzer. Private Remus D. Hudgens, Laurens.

Private Thomas B. Kenmore, Greenville. Private J. E. Land, Greenville. Private Woodson L. McLean, Greenville.

Private Robert T. Richardson, Greenville. Private Luther A. Seav, Greenville. Private Rowley H. Smith, Greenville.

Private Arthur Driggers, Summerville. Private George Haselden, Lake City. Private George E. Holloborough, Charlotte, N. C.

Private Mike A. Nicely, Jacksonville, Fla. Private Earley A. Patters, Pelzer. COMPANY "E."

First Sergt. Harry A. Dargan, Greenville. Quartermaster Sergt. W. D. Whitman, Spartanburg.

Sergt. George W. Burbage, Greenville. Sergt. John H. Harris, Enoree. Sergt. William L. Omasby, Chicago, Ill.

Sergt. William W. Tribble, Chicago, Ill. Teamster Frank Hooper, Columbia. Private Burke Hiram, Pelzer.

Private James Clutch, Spartanburg. Private Andrew Flood, Spartanburg. Private William N. Hill, Spartanburg.

Private Rome Holland, Paeolet. Private Howell Hinnsworth, Spartanburg. Private William Morgan, Spartanburg.

Private Edward R. Milan, Spartanburg. COMPANY "F."

Corpl. Aurelius Russell, Spartanburg. Corpl. James Cayce, Union. Private Everett Brown, Landrum.

Private Tom B. Brown, Spartanburg. Private Bertram B. Clayton, Spartanburg. Private Charles Hensley, Greenville.

Private Albert D. Jenkins, Spartanburg. Private Edward W. May, Spartanburg. Private Frederick M. Parham, Union.

Private Tom Parham, Union. Private William J. Penny, Spartanburg. Private Belton O. Prince, Spartanburg.

Private John R. Russell, Spartanburg. Private Wallace S. Sims, Spartanburg. Private John Rosewell, Greenville.

Private Albert Turner, Spartanburg. COMPANY "G."

Sergt. James G. McFarland, Chester. Sergt. Martin L. Clark, Marion. Corpl. Edward W. Hannahan, Winnsboro.

Private Thomas J. Allen, Winnsboro. Private Marvin H. Baum, Camden. Private William J. Chester, Anderson.

Private William L. Culp, Chester. Private James L. Hayne, Blackstock. Private William Johnnie, Ridge Spring.

Private William F. Perry, Flintridge. COMPANY "H."

Sergt. Millette Bonham, Anderson. Corpl. George T. Baker, Anderson. Private Ab Blackley, Autum.

Private James H. Bowen, Anderson. Private James H. Bowen, Anderson. Private Charles A. Clinkscales, Level Land.

Private William Cockrane, Americus, Ga. Private Daniel Cooley, Townsville. Private William E. King, Boyles.

Private Clarence Murphy, Anderson. Private John C. Robbins, Anderson. Private Fred Taylor, Belton.

COMPANY "I."

Sergt. William E. Blais, Newberry. Corpl. Andrew A. Kilgore, Tacoma Park.

Private John T. Brown, Clinton. Private John H. Baist, Spartanburg. Private Joseph B. Cooley, Columbia.

Private Frank P. Grey, Atlanta, Ga. Private Joseph H. Keith, Bath. Private David D. Kirkpatrick, Union.

Private James S. Hines, Clinton. Private James W. Nelson, Clinton. Private Edward P. Redish, Winberry.

Private Henry L. Simons, Newberry. Besides all the non-commissioned officers and privates, I hope all the commissioned officers of the First South Carolina regiment will write me at once, as it is important and necessary for them to file additional papers with the war department before they can receive settlement.

I will appreciate it if all the county papers in the State will copy the names of these gentlemen and ask that they write me at Columbia, S. C., in order that the ex-soldiers throughout the State may know the status of their claims. Respectfully, W. Boyd Evans.

PASSES THE HOUSE.

The Porto Rican Tariff Rushed Through by Republicans.

A HOT DISCUSSION.

Intense Interest on Floor and Galleries During Roll Call.

Sick Men Brought in to Vote.

The Porto Rican tariff bill, amended as agreed upon at the conference of Republicans on Monday night, so as to reduce the tariff from 25 to 15 per cent. of the American tariff and limiting its life to two years, was passed by a vote 172 yeas to 161 nays in the House on Wednesday. Six Republicans, Messrs. Crumpacker of Indiana, Fletcher of Minnesota, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer of Illinois and McCall of Massachusetts, voted with the opposition against the bill, and four Democrats, Messrs. Davey and Myer of Louisiana, Devries of California and Sibley of Pennsylvania, voted with the Republicans. In addition, Mr. Warner, (Rep.) of Illinois, was paired against the bill with Mr. Boutelle, (Rep.) of Maine for it. Two other Republicans, Mr. Lane and Mr. Farris of Indiana were absent and unpaired. They were understood to be against the bill. Four Democrats who were opposed to the bill, Messrs. Fleming of Georgia, Small of North Carolina, Smith of Kentucky and Stallings of Alabama were absent and unpaired. Other pairs for the bill were: Gibson of Tennessee, Reeves of Illinois, Boutelle of Maine, Harmer of Pennsylvania, Bailey of Kansas, Shelton of Michigan, Wadsworth of New York, all Republicans, with Tate of Georgia, Sparkman of Florida, Fox of Mississippi, Bellamy of North Carolina, Cox of Tennessee and Epps of Virginia, Democrats, all against the bill. Harmonious efforts had been made to get out the full vote and this led to some remarkable incidents. Six men were brought from beds of sickness; two of them from hospitals.

There was great excitement throughout the roll calls, which were followed with eager interest by thousands of spectators who packed the galleries to suffocation. The Republicans indulged in a demonstration of wild jubilation when the final result was announced. Immediately after the reading of the journal, the clerk began reading the bill for amendments under the five minute rule. When section 3 was reached Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, offered an amendment reducing the tariff from 25 to 15 cents and limiting the operation of the bill to two years.

Mr. Berry of Kentucky said the amendment proposed pretty instead of grand larceny of the people of Puerto Rico. He ridiculed the laborious debate through which the house had passed over the question of what the "United States" meant under the constitution.

Mr. DeArmond of Missouri called attention to the peculiar language of the substitute. The words "coming into the United States," he said, were plainly intended to evade the constitution. But he argued that the "murdering of the queen's English" and the "violation of the canons of language" could not make it constitutional.

Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania announced his intention of voting for the bill. But Puerto Rico, he said, was a mere incident to the broader proposition.

"The emergency," interrupted Mr. Williams of Illinois, "is not in Puerto Rico but in the politics of the Republican party. (Democratic applause.)"

Mr. Sibley—You have located the politics on the wrong side. (Republican applause.)

Mr. Williams—It is pretty hard to locate you. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sibley replied that as he had said before, his seat could be considered constructively on the Republican side. Concerning he said that if it was established that every foot of territory owned by the United States was on an absolute equality then he was opposed to the whole policy of expansion.

If the inhabitants of the Philippines could compete with American production and American labor he was willing to give the archipelago to Aguinaldo.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa said that the treaty by which Puerto Rico and the Philippines became ours could never have been ratified without Democratic support.

Mr. Carmack of Tennessee suggested that the Democrats had voted to ratify the treaty because they believed in the assurance of Republicans, Mr. Hepburn among them, that the Philippines were to be retained only temporarily.

Mr. Hepburn indignantly denied that anybody speaking for the Republican party had ever offered such an assurance.

At this point Mr. Cummings of New York threw the house into a furor of excitement. He described how he believed it to be the duty of every man in a great crisis to rise above party and support the government as he had done during the Spanish war. "I believe now he should follow the lead of this principle," said he, emphatically, "and I will vote for this bill."

This statement electrified the house. The Republicans, without waiting for him to finish his sentence, rose en masse and cheered while the Democrats sat stunned and dazed. Mr. Cummings stood with arm upraised until the Republican applause ceased.

"I will vote for this bill," he continued, addressing the Republican side, "provided it is amended in accordance with the advice of the president for absolute free trade with Puerto Rico." It was now the turn of the Democrats to cheer and for several minutes they made the rafters ring. The excitement and confusion increased as the time for the voting drew near.

The vote of the final passage of the bill was 172 to 161. The announcement was greeted with unreserved applause.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Persons Killed and Several Others Wounded.

The blizzard prevailing in Missouri last week caused a fatal railroad accident near Kansas City on Tuesday night, Feb. 27.

The fast St. Louis day express, due to arrive in Kansas City at 5:45 this evening was delayed by a freight train which struck in a snow drift two miles south of Independence, Mo., about 12 miles out of Kansas City. The St. Louis local passenger train, running forty minutes behind the fast express, came on through the blinding storm and crashed into the express train ahead of the engineer having failed to see the danger signal which the first train had sent back. Such was the force of the collision that the parlor car in the rear of the first train was literally cut in two. When Engineer Frank Raymond and his fireman escaped from the wreck they crawled out through the windows of the parlor car.

Fire added to the horrors of the wreck, coals from the furnace of the shattered engine having fallen among the debris of the splintered coach, and soon the whole wreck was ablaze. Two or more persons were burned, it is believed. A list of the dead and injured so far as known follows:

Mrs. J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, instantly killed; body recovered. Unknown woman, body consumed in wreck.

Injured: J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, will recover. Miss Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, scalded will lose sight both eyes.

Mrs. J. G. Halks, Cincinnati, mother of Mrs. Schmidlapp, badly scalded, eye sight lost, but may recover.

W. R. Vaughn, Cincinnati, newspaper reporter, scalded and right arm crushed, amputation necessary.

L. F. Sheldon, Sedalia, assistant superintendent telegraph Missouri Pacific painfully scalded.

Brakeman Frank McAfee, St. Louis, badly bruised.

Mrs. Elizabeth Peters, Kansas City, scalded.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, Cincinnati, scalded.

William Rost, a farmer, who came from his nearby home to assist the imperiled passengers, is quite sure that at least three women were burned in the wreck. When he reached the car, flames were crackling through the splintered woodwork at one end, while at the other a cloud of blistering steam was belching from the locomotive, which had ripped the coach open from end to end. On every side were men and women crying for assistance.

The body of one woman was jammed in the roof of the burning coach and that it was not reached by the rescuers according to Mr. Rost. The body of another woman was consumed in full view of the passengers who gathered about the wreck. Mr. Rost and others reached into the burning debris and tried to drag her out, but she was pinned under heavy wreckage. Mr. Rost says the young woman was apparently dead as he reached her hand and there was no response to his efforts at rescue.

FIGHT OVER TWO FLAGS.

Mexicans and Americans Honor Washington's Memory With a Killing.

A special to the Chicago Tribune from Guaymas, Mexico, says: On Washington's birthday a shooting affray occurred at Pilares de Tierra, in which three Americans and five Mexicans were killed. From accounts it appears a friendly feeling had existed at Pilares and in order to do honor to the United States it was arranged on February 22nd to raise the flags of the two republics together on the flag staff.

The Mexicans had charge of the affair and raised the American flag above the Mexican, to the complete satisfaction of the Americans, but when the Americans showed so much appreciation of the act the Mexicans found they had made a mistake and decided to lower and rebolish the flags with the Mexican flag on top.

Then the Americans declared such a transaction would be an insult to the American flag. Superintendent Danforth told the Mexicans they would have to shoot him before they could haul down the American flag. It was held that the flags should have been hoisted properly in the first